



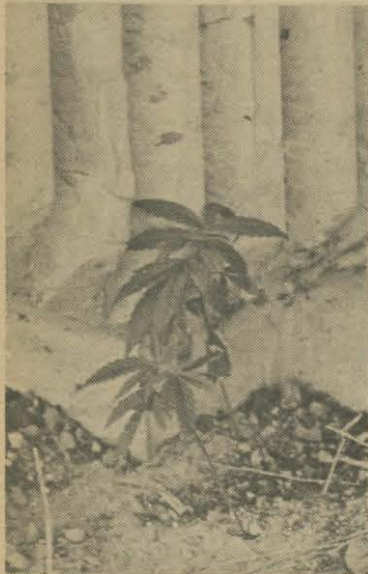
# THE HALYARD

VOL. 2 NO. 9

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

FEBRUARY 26, 1975



## Marijuana

Most people know Cannabis sativa and other family genre by its more common name, marijuana; but what many people do not realize is that it is growing on the University of North Florida campus.

A source who wished to remain anonymous, tipped the Halyard to the whereabouts of one of the plants and shortly afterwards the Halyard discovered two more.

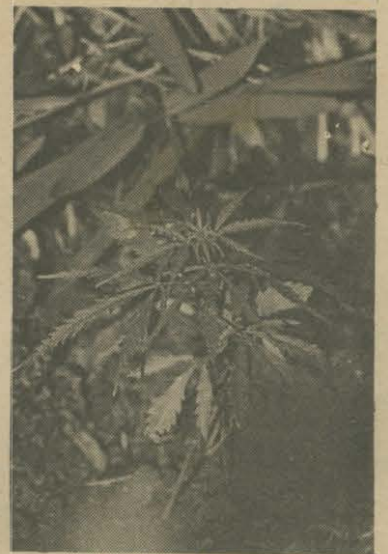
The three plants were identified by Dr. Gerald J. Stine, associate professor of Natural Sciences, at the request of the Halyard.

The marijuana is presently growing unmolested, some in plain view of passerbys, and apparently unknown to university officials, including the campus police. Lt. Roderick J. Ridaught Jr., UNF police spokesman said, "We have never to my knowledge

uncovered any marijuana on this campus."

Sources who wish to remain anonymous, have indicated that there may have been more plants on campus, but thus far, the Halyard has only managed to locate the three specimens.

Cannabis sativa grows in temperate zones and is found in North America, South America, Asia and Africa.



Staff photos by Drew Brunson

## Assembly to vote Mar. 13

# Constitution proposal goes to GA

By DOUG SHAVER

The General Assembly (GA) Constitution Committee has completed its draft of a constitution for UNF's self-governing plan.

## Bell's TB arrested

Dr. Robert Bell, assistant professor of management in the College of Business, is currently recuperating at Jacksonville Memorial Hospital from an active case of tuberculosis.

According to Dr. Darwin O. Coy, dean of students, surgery has arrested the tuberculosis, and Dr. Bell is no longer contagious.

Coy foresees little danger of contagion, but added that the University of North Florida feels obligated to inform by letter Bell's students, advisees and those in close contact of his condition.

The letters advised those concerned to take a tuberculin test as a precautionary measure. UNF offered a TB tine test at the health office in building 10 Monday, and tests are also available at the Duval County Health Service on 15 West Sixth Street. Many private physicians also administer the test.

tuberculosis is contracted from contact with the infected persons spittle, usually from coughing, hacking, and close contact.

According to Coy, even if the disease is contracted, modern medicine has minimized its effects.

In the remote possibility that TB is contracted, early detection will permit physicians to control the disease by prescription medicine, which enables patients to live a normal, active life.

Yesterday, copies of the proposed constitution were distributed to all GA members. For the next two weeks committee members will be available to explain the document to interested groups.

**THE MEMBERS** and the constituencies they represent are: Jim Green and Donnelly Bozeman, students; Bill Merwin, Jane Decker and Thomas Mongar, faculty; Ward Hancock, administration and professional; and Edith Shubert, career service.

UNF president Thomas G. Carpenter and vice president Roy L. Lassiter are also members, ex officio.

The GA will convene March 11 and 13 to debate whether to approve the committee's draft. The vote will be taken March 13.

Implementation procedures will then begin if the document is approved. Otherwise, the constitution committee will begin the task of revision.

**THE PROPOSED** constitution calls for most legislative powers to be vested in three constituent Associations: Career, Service, Faculty and Student Government. A University Senate will have limited powers to make policies regarding matters of university-wide concern.

The committee has been meeting as often as four times a week since early January to write the constitution. proposal. Mongar, political science department chairman, wrote a preliminary draft of the proposal. Most of the committee's work consisted of revising his draft.

Among the issues creating the most discussion were representation of administrative and professional (a&p) personnel in the governing system, and faculty representation on the Student

Affairs (SA) Committee of the proposed Student Government Association.

Representation for a&p was discussed at the committee's second open hearing, held on Feb. 13. At that time the committee had a tentative draft calling for the three constituent associations and Senate mentioned above.

**THE SENATE** will consist of ten delegates from each association and five a&p delegates appointed by the university president from those a&p people who do not qualify for membership in the Faculty Association.

The proposed constitution specifies that "All persons holding regular faculty appointments and participating in the instruction, research, or service programs of the University...shall be members of the Faculty Association."

The committee had discussed the possibility of a complete consolidation of a&p with faculty. Decker, however, said that many faculty would not approve of including in their membership a&p personnel who do not also have faculty rank.

The possibility of giving a&p their own association had been considered, but Hancock said most of his constituents were not very interested in the idea, as long as their interests were well represented in the other associations and in the Senate.

A **CONSENSUS** emerged at the hearing that the committee's draft was adequate.

The original draft of the constitution's section describing the Student Government Association.

The original draft of the constitution's section describing

the Student Government Association (SGA) was written by Green and Bozeman. One of the standing committees to be formed under the document would be the Student Affairs (SA) Committee.

This committee will have, among other duties, that of recommending to the SGA a budget for allocation of activity and service (a&s) fees. Under state law, only the student government or a committee designated by it can approve the allocation of these funds.

The three faculty members strongly objected to the denial of a faculty votes on the SA committee.

**THEY POINTED** out that the constitution provides for voting student representation on all standing committees of the Faculty Association except the Grievance Committee.

(State law prohibits any outside membership on faculty grievance committees.)

Mongar said he considered it unfair that students would be unwilling to reciprocate on the matter of interassociation representation.

Green said their proposal was based on his sampling of student opinions on the matter. He said he had spoken to several students and found them strongly opposed to allowing faculty members to vote on allocation of a&s funds.

**DECKER ARGUED** that since the faculty delegates would be certain to constitute a minority of the SA committee, they would not have a controlling voice.

She agreed that students should control the a&s budget, but pointed out that faculty are often involved in implementing programs that would be funded from that budget. She gave

university theatrical productions as one example.

After further debate Mongar introduced a motion to amend the draft to provide for three voting faculty members on the SA committee. The amendment passed, with only Green dissenting. Bozeman was not present for the vote.

The General Assembly will continue to serve as the university government until ratification of the new Constitution and approval of the constituent associations' bylaws, if it votes to approve the proposed articles self-governance.

**IF THE DOCUMENT** is approved by the GA, it will be submitted to the university community for ratification no later than April 14, 1975. The ratification ballots will also provide for the election of temporary officers of each association.

Upon ratification each association will elect a seven-member committee to draft its bylaws. The bylaws must be written and approved by the associations within 30 days. Each association will then have 15 days in which to elect permanent officers, standing committees and delegates to the University Senate.

After all Senate delegates have been chosen the university president will convene the Senate for the election of Judiciary Committee members. This committee will draft the Senate bylaws, which will take effect when approved by the Senate and the three Associations.

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# Project Hold: Helps students stay in school

By SHEILA MOORE  
Student

UNF's commitment to serving the local community is reflected in a new program, "Project Hold." The federally funded experimental program concentrates on the potential high school drop-out.

Project Director Jim Corbett, calls the project a drop-out prevention program designed to "assist the school and community in the desegregation process."

The 150 junior and senior high school students participating are known as marginal students -- the ones most likely to drop out of school.

Funded by the Emergency School Aid Act, the grant was written by Dr. Andrew Robinson, associate dean of the College of Education, who serves as principle investigator for the project.

Although the program directly involves the local school system, the funding source preferred an organization like UNF to sponsor it.

Three project staff members are assigned to each school -- Jackson and Paxon senior highs and Kirby-Smith Junior High.

They conduct weekly hour-long individual conferences, group discussions, field trips and home visits to determine the reasons for the students' apathy.

The students were chosen because of their high number of discipline referrals, suspensions, trancies and low grade point averages. There are equal numbers of whites, blacks, males and females in the group.



photos by Doris Manukian



The goals of the project include fewer referrals for misconduct, fewer suspensions, fewer unexcused absences and higher grade point averages.

Corbett's reply to a question concerning the students' attitudes was, "As the kids say,

we're doing the best thing that comes along."

Although Corbett said they hope the project will be refunded, he said, "We don't want them (the students) to grow to depend on us. We want to help the young people feel more positively about themselves."

## Faculty Notes

### Brown talks on Black History

Dr. Iris G. Brown, department of health and physical education, spoke February 12 at Edward Waters College during the annual Black History Festivities. Dr. Brown related the many contributions made by blacks to the development of all areas of endeavors extending from great African empires through early American history to the present.

### Mitchell appears on 'Midday'

Dr. Robert L. Mitchell, department of continuing education, appeared on WJXT-channel 4's "Midday" program of Feb. 6. He discussed UNF's continuing education and community services program.

### Bankers hear Perry speech

Dr. Joseph M. Perry, department of economics, spoke at the Jan. 23 meeting of the Mortgage Banking Association of Jacksonville. His topic was "Input-Output Analysis and Mortgage Banking."

On Jan. 29 he appeared on WJCT-channel 7's "Feedback" program. On Feb. 4 and 5 he participated in a conference on the regulation and management of public utilities, held by the Public Utility Research Center at the University of Florida. He presented papers on electricity demand forecasting.

### Blackburn addresses seminar

Dr. Laura Blackburn, department of psychology, addressed a cardiovascular seminar for nurses held Feb. 4 and 5 at the Orange Park Holiday Inn. Her topic was "Psychological Reaction to Stroke."

### Straub speaks to Duval teachers

Mrs. Gloria Straub, math educator and a director of student teaching at the UNF College of Education, was guest speaker at the mid-winter meeting of the Duval County Council of Teachers of Mathematics, February 13. She spoke on new activities for junior and senior high school mathematics classes.

### 3 attend special ed meeting

Drs. Robert Sindzinski, Clint Van Nagel and Joseph Sedlak of the special education department attended a conference of the State Council of Exceptional Children held at Orlando Feb. 13-14. Sedlak presented a paper entitled "Innovative Pre-School Interventions Programs for Exceptional Children."

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## Woodson's dream becomes reality

# Black History Week observed

By PAUL TOWNSEL  
Student

In 1926 the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson originated Negro History Week as a period set aside to honor great achievements of black people to the development of civilization. Until his death in 1950 Dr. Woodson, one of the United States' leading black historians, was the founder and director of the National Association for the study of Negro Life and History.

As editor of the organization's publications, the Negro History Bulletin and the Journal of Negro History, Dr. Woodson successfully spread the knowledge of the accomplishments of black people. Among other achievements in his life, this helped earn him the title, "The Father of Negro History."

**THE IMPORTANCE** of a Negro History Week (now Black History Week) was magnified in 1926 for two main reasons. One reason was that practical classes in black history were non-existent except in a few black institutions.

The other reason was the social degradation black people suffered at that time. The social, economical and political position black people held in 1926 made the knowledge of achievements by black people important for the promotion of black pride and dignity.

Today, in our progressive age, Black History Week should serve as a reminder of contributions of black people not only to this country but to the world. In these days of unemployment at its highest in urban ghettos, white Bostonians attacking innocent children riding school buses, and widespread police brutality, Black History Week should open our eyes to the great achievements yet to be made in our constant fight to end racism.

## Tanzler will talk on campus Mar. 4

By MARCELLA PRICE  
Staff Writer

Mayor Hans Tanzler will speak on campus Tuesday, March 4 (Bldg. 9 - 12:15 p.m.). He will discuss how being a Christian affects his public life.

His topic, "Moral Issues in Professional Life," is the first in a series of speeches on Christianity and professional life which are being sponsored by Baptist Campus Ministry (BCM). A question-and-answer period will follow his talk.

The Baptist Campus Ministry is a nondenominational organization to foster fellowship and minister to all people in the campus community. Its officers are Gene Megowan, Jo Johnson and Jacki Crandall. The Rev. Bill Stroup is director and coordinator for the group, and Gerry Young is student director on campus.

**THE PROFESSIONAL** singing group "The Liberated Wailing Wall," who visited UNF Feb. 6, was sponsored by the BCM.

The organization is planning prayer groups and other activities to promote fellowship on campus.



Staff photos by Steve Leary



## Snodgrass will hold two readings

UNF is sponsoring an open house during registration week in which BCM will participate. On February 26, 10:00-4:00 p.m., and February 27, 4:00 p.m.-8:30 p.m., members will be available in the TV room of the library to explain the organization and its objectives.

BCM meetings are held twice a month. The next one on campus will be March 18, Bldg. 3, Room 1301. Anyone interested is invited to attend, and any suggestions are welcome.

## performers performed

The "Drop-In" Performers from Paxon Senior High School appeared on campus Thursday, February 13 at noon in the Bldg. 9 auditorium.

Most of the 15 players, all Paxon students, are members of Project Hold. This federal project, conducted at three local high schools but headquartered at UNF's Department of Administration and Supervision, is a preventive program for potential dropouts.

Poet W.D. Snodgrass will hold two poetry readings on the UNF campus as part of the Writing Contest sponsored by the Academic Enrichment and Skills Center.

The readings will be held on Thursday the 27 at noon and Friday the 28 at 7:30 p.m. in Building 9, Room 1241. Each of the readings will be followed by a discussion period.

**SNODGRASS HAS** taught English literature at Cornell, Rochester and Wayne State universities and is presently teaching at Syracuse University.

In 1958 he was a Hudson Review Fellow in Poetry and has also received a grant from the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

He has published two volumes of poetry, *After Experience* and *Heart's Needle* which is the book which won him the Pulitzer prize in 1960.

## Classified Ads

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By CONNIE HOFFMAN  
Staff Writer

A reviving of the past, a display of the present, and the aspirations of the future all characterize the internationally recognized Black History Week.

For the third consecutive year UNF has honored Black History Week with a series of events pointing out the contributions of the black community. This year it was organized by the Black Student Union under the direction of Dr. Iris Brown, advisor for the Union. BSU president Leroy Brown, and students Philip Mobley and Veronica White assisted Dr. Brown.

**SOME OF** the highlights of the week's celebration included a tribute to Eartha M. White, featuring the William Raines chorus; Mr. Samuel Demps, a guest speaker from the Equal Opportunity Employment Office; Artist Jerry Pinkney; UNF's Rosalyn King and the Drop In Performers; and a fashion show featuring the latest in black apparel.

Black History Week was first officially recognized in 1926. It was through the efforts of Carter Woodson, known as the "father of black history," that the movement came about, said Brown. In the 1920's, Woodson started a magazine in an attempt to publicize the contributions black people had made in America.

He created Black History Week to provide a means to present what the blacks had produced. Woodson also became the second black in history to receive a PhD from Harvard.

**BLACK HISTORY WEEK** is celebrated during the week of February 9-16, mainly on school campuses. However, other organizations and some businesses also support it, said Brown.

The tribute to Eartha White was in honor and recognition of her outstanding contributions in the community, said Veronica White. "As we all know, history accounts for past events. Through past events we can better understand the present and better predict future events," she said. Opening remarks at the concert were given by Dean Darwin Coy, followed by the Raines chorus singing "Lift Every Voice and Sing."

Rosalyn King brought the Drop In Performers on campus as part of Black History Week. Ms. King is the manager of this group of students from Paxon Senior High School who form a part of UNF's Project Hold. They give free performances upon request. According to Brown, UNF will be bringing them back on campus sometime in April.

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# UNF will renew vending contracts

By MARCELLA PRICE  
Staff Writer

UNF will renew its food and vending contracts with Eastern Foods, the only company to put in bids for the service. The new contracts with negotiated revisions become effective April 1.

According to Ward Hancock, Director of Administrative Services, the university advertised for food vendors and contacted other colleges to solicit a possible list of bidders. Five food contractors showed some interest in the service, but Eastern Foods was the only bidder.

**HANCOCK EXPLAINED** that UNF's 4½-day week and its low volume of food sales helped discourage bidding.

Eastern Foods' bid was not acceptable to the university as submitted, although, according to Hancock, it "reflected what was honestly needed by the vender." Negotiations began and revisions in the contract were made.

"Fortunately, the vender has shown excellent ethics in dealing with the university," Hancock said.

## WAPE slams S.A.M.

87-76

What the Society for the Advancement of Management (S.A.M.) hoped would be a close basketball game at Wolfson Gym February 4, became a shooting contest. The disc jockeys from WAPE, out to avenge a loss last year to S.A.M., were well prepared this year.

The game, a benefit for Hope Haven Hospital, ended 87-76 in favor of WAPE.

S.A.M. HAD trouble trying to move the ball around for good shots, and often missed some short-range attempts. They also had difficulty putting a quintet on the floor who could play well together. There were some bad passes and shortcomings on defense.

S.A.M. came out in the second half with a better zone defense and a vigorous offense. The lead was cut to seven points a few times with Cary Williams, Bill Merwin and Wolfson recruit John Setzler getting key baskets, but WAPE responded to increase their lead to the final 11-point margin.

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# Library skills workshop continues through Mar. 20

By BONNIE JOSEPH  
Staff Writer

A Library Skills Workshop sponsored by the Academic Enrichments and Skills Center began January 27 and continues through March 20. The sessions, taught by assistant librarian Erma Daise, are held in the library every Monday and Thursday from 12:00-1:30 p.m., and are open to the UNF community.

The idea for a workshop originated when Ms. Joan Evans, director of the Academic Enrichment and Skills Center, mentioned to Mrs. Daise that students wanted to learn how to use the library. They decided to offer a course for this purpose.

**THE WORKSHOP** was offered for the first time last quarter. Mrs. Daise said, "We figured that since so many people were asking about it that they'd just rush to the course, but we only had about five people."

"A lot of people just didn't hear about it until we were into the third or fourth week of the sessions."

"We tried to plan the sessions during activity period from 12:00-1:20 p.m. twice a week and that didn't draw people either. We put up signs and even sent an article about the course to 'The Halyard' which didn't get printed."

Mrs. Daise thinks that people have to feel that they really need the course before they will attend it. She said that a lot of people who do really need the course do not have time to take it even though they know it would help them.

**THIS QUARTER**, according to Mrs. Daise, the course was

publicized early. More signs were posted and another article sent to the Halyard, which again was not printed.

"The people who would have read about it in the Halyard might have taken it," she said. There are ten people in the non-credit course this quarter-five in each session.

Mrs. Daise said, "Students who feel that we don't have anything in the library or who can't find what they're looking for are the ones who need this course."

"I've found that students do not like to ask for help because they feel stupid about it. They don't want to admit that they do not know. They're not ignorant--they're just unaware."

**THE FIRST** session of the course includes an introduction to the library and the card catalog. The second class is devoted to periodicals and their use in research paper writing.

The third and fourth deal with using the periodical indexes and how to use them in research. The fifth covers Florida and United States Government documents and their usefulness in the research paper. Interesting and essential reference books are discussed in the sixth class.

Research writing techniques and review evaluation are covered in the seventh and eighth sessions, conducted by Ms. Evans. Students are encouraged to bring in their own research topics and prepare for help in the workshop.

Mrs. Daise said, "I hope that the next time we offer the course, which will be in September, that we will have better participation."

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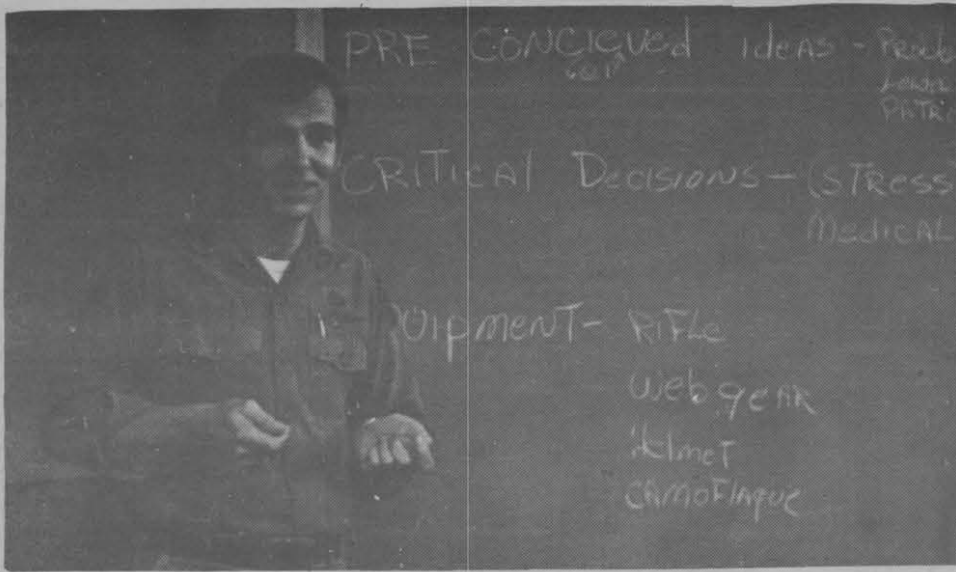
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Staff photos by Drew Brunson

# ROTC

Last Saturday ROTC cadets from schools in North Florida attended a one day field exercise at Camp Blanding.

The exercise was held in preparation for the three day exercise to be held next month.

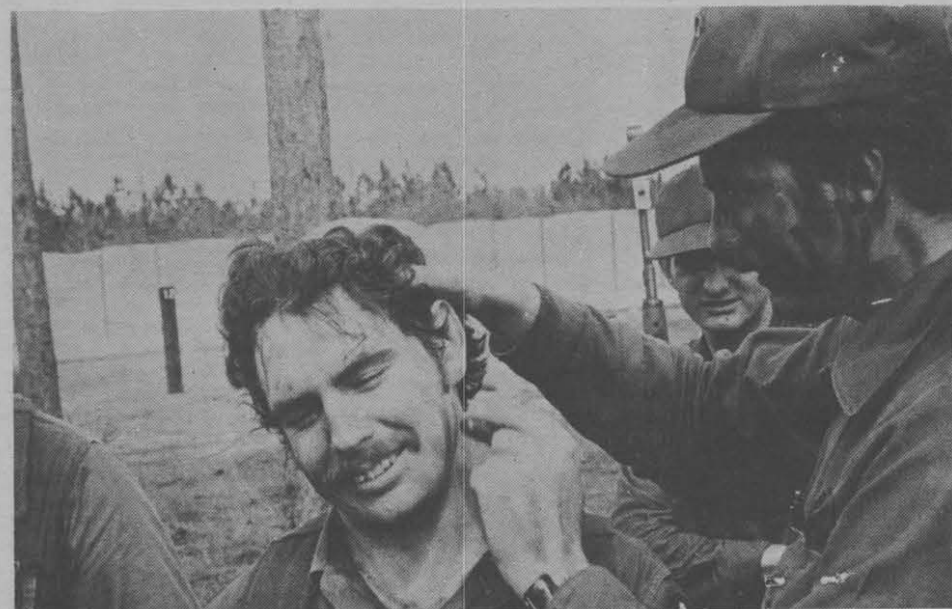
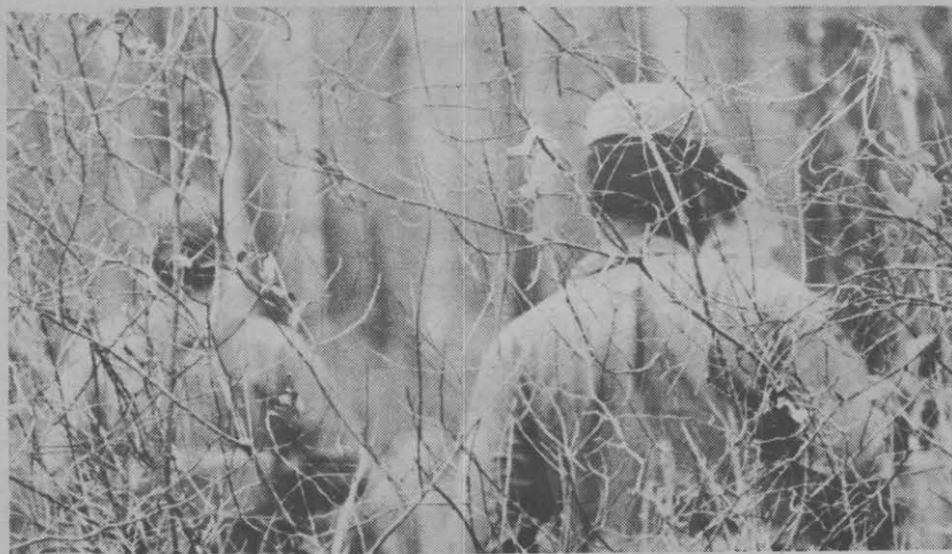
[Above left and right] Receiving instruction both in the classroom at UNF and in the field at Camp Blanding.

[Left] A practice grenade explodes during field exercises in patrolling.

[Right] Practice with the M-14 is essential to the cadet's training.

[Below left and right] Patrolling can sometimes be boring and then can turn around and require instant alertness.

[Bottom left and right] It is sometimes necessary to obtain help from a fellow cadet while applying the camouflage make-up before going on patrol. And once you are fired upon it's not always easy to find the person doing the firing, especially if you're on the ground.



Makeup by Jacalyn Crandall, Carla Bronner and Bill Hare



# Jacksonville bridge users still



By MIKE MALONE

[Editor's note: This story of Jacksonville's bridges is one of several completed by students in a Depth Reporting Course at UNF. It traces the impact of the city's current toll bridges and reveals plans for an additional five in the future.]

If you were one of the more than 51 million motorists who crossed any one of the four Jacksonville toll bridges last year, your fare helped "contribute" over \$12.5 million in toll revenues.

But, in almost 25 years of "giving" to the "system" your fare has paid off or "retired" only \$16 million of the initial \$135 million that was financed in 1963.

That still leaves those 51 million bridge users with over \$118 million to pay and a possible 25 additional years of the "toll plague."

And it is doubtful that the present bond issue will be allowed to become "paid up" before it is refinanced.

ACCORDING TO statistics obtained by the Jacksonville Transportation Authority (JTA), six bridges were accomodating 215 thousand cars per year in 1972. By 1990 at least 500

thousand vehicles will be using the bridge system. Even with growth of bus transportation, transportation planning engineers predict that five additional bridges will be required by that year.

Plans, still tentative, call for an additional five bridges and adjoining complexes. A new bond issue for more then \$300 million will be needed.

This means that plans are already being made to accomodate this traffic and the bridges will definitely be toll facilities, according to James H. Davis, director of finance and administration at JTA. Plans are still in the tentative stages for construction of the additional five bridges and adjoining complexes. Davis emphasized the fact that the plans are tentative-that nothing has been proposed and no funds have been appropriated.

But a fourth bond issue of approximately 281 to 321 million

will be need to begin the future program JTA has in mind.

INCLUDED IN the tentative plans are the completion of the J. Turner Butler Blvd. project (begun under the present bond issue) which will serve the University of North Florida; and a bridge at Dames Point. This would be a 14 mile segment with a high rise bridge over St. Johns Bluff at Fort Caroline just north of Regency Square and serving Blount Island.

With this issue of close to \$300 million to begin construction, toll bridges will almost certainly become a way of life for all of Jacksonville's residents.

Three bond issues already have set a pattern Duval drivers in the past 25 years.

The first was the 1950 bond issue of \$28 million. It included construction of the Mathews bridge--which cost \$11 million alone--and some of its connections, and the Fuller Warren Bridge, at \$5.9 million. Southside Blvd, the Arlington Expressway and a portion of Haines Street was also included in this bond issue. Total cost for the project came to \$38.3 million. However, the state contributed \$10.3 million for I-10 which crosses the Fuller Warren Bridge. In all, \$8.2 million in interest was paid over the life of this bond issue.

IN 1957 the accent was on what is now the Interstate System. In that year the 1950 bond issue was refinanced and a new bond of \$70 million was passed. Interstate-10 and I-95 were built under this newer bond issue, with the state providing 10 percent of the construction cost for both these

highways and all of the right of way cost. It also provided construction of the Trout River Toll Bridge, which cost \$952 thousand, the Southside Interchange and the 20th Street Expressway. State and Union Streets were also rebuilt with this money.

The total cost of all this was over \$60 million the state and federal governments contributed an additional \$23 million. Interest acquired during the life of that issue will amounted to almost \$25 million.

The present bond issue was passed in 1963 and refinanced the older 1957 issue of \$70 million. The amount refinanced in this issue was \$135 million.

Of the original \$135 million in bonds refinanced in 1963, a total of \$118.8 million is still outstanding.

THE ISAIAH D. HART bridge costing \$8.8 million to construct--and its adjoining connections, which together totaled over \$40 million, was the main interest of this issue. It also included constructions of main roads and highways in Duval County, providing \$5 million to each of the five county commissioners for roads in their areas.

The total cost for the projects under this issue was \$86.6

million, with the state contributing \$1.5 million. And the total of bonds outstanding to date as has already been mentioned is \$118.8 million of the original \$135 million refinanced in 1963.

Where has all the money gone? When will the debt be paid so people can go from one side of town to the other toll free without having to go through the middle of downtown?

THE REVENUE does not all go to the bridges, according to Davis. "It is wrong to think that the money collected at each bridge goes strictly to pay off that particular bridge," he said. "The toll booths are simply a convenient collection point for acquiring revenue for the entire expressway system--of which the bridges are only a part," Davis added.

The revenue, then, goes directly to paying off the bond issues, which include more than the bridges themselves.

Davis said the terms of the bond agreement--a trust indenture--must be strictly adhered to. "A provision of the bond indenture is that all revenues collected from tolls must be put toward paying off the principle on a yearly basis," he said. "And to make sure JTA keeps its end of the bargain, a trustee is appointed to insure that all transactions are properly carried out," Davis added.

TOTAL INTEREST paid from the outset of the bond issue is \$56 million. That is over five million dollars per year paid in interest charges over the past 10 years.

## Campus Briefs

### Applications due for poli-sci internships

Political science majors who need an internship to satisfy graduation requirements should contact George deTarnowsky to fill out applications for the spring quarter. Call 646-2548 or Bldg. 9, Room 1333.

### Student teachers told to await notices

All applications for student teaching have been submitted to participating counties. Notifications will be sent to accepted students after March 1. All pertinent information including placement and directing teachers will be included. Please do not call the student teaching office for this information.

### Teaching applications due April 4

April 4 is the deadline for teaching internship applications for the fall quarter. All interested education students should contact Dr. Asgill at 646-2940 or Bldg. 1, Room 2232.

### 3 companies added to interview program

Three companies have been added to the on-campus interview program: Unijax and Lincoln National Corporation will interview students on March 4. They are interested in students with a B.A. in business. Blue Cross /Blue Shield will interview on March 12.

[CONTINUED ON PG. 7]

Makeup by Teresa Sullivan and Sheila Moore

### TOLL REVENUE

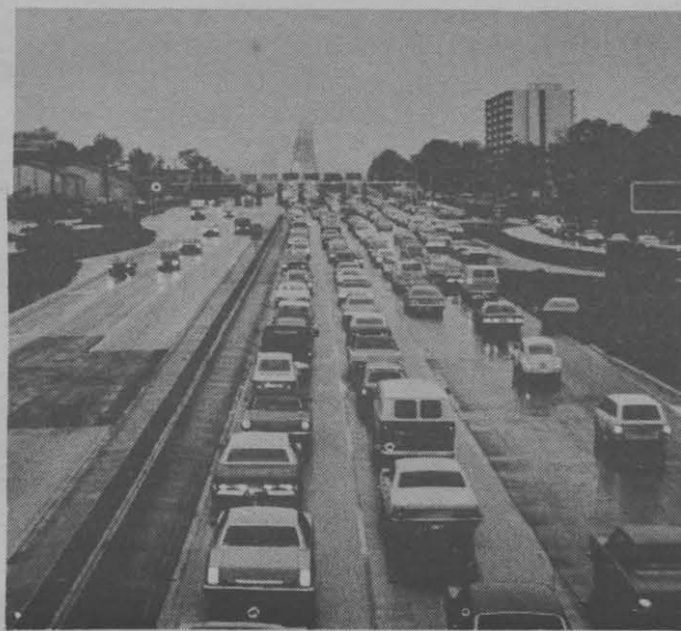
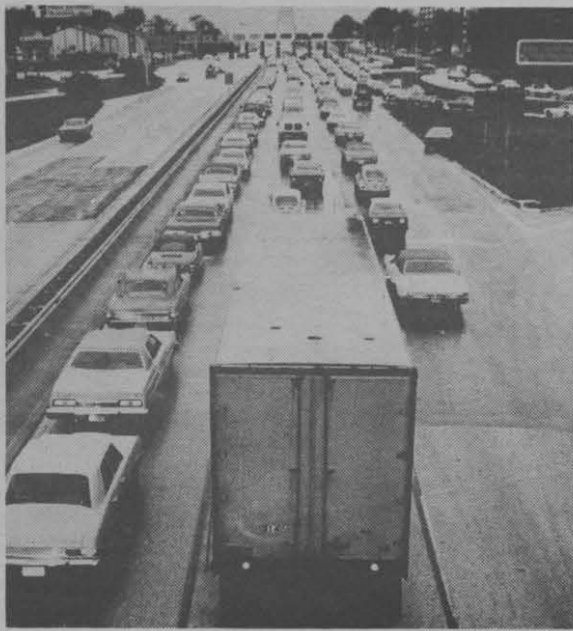
	REVENUE VEHICLES		TOLL REVENUE	
	Dec. 1974	Dec. 1973	Dec. 1974	Dec. 1973
MATHEWS BRIDGE	1,270,279	1,212,083	288,082	272,550
WARREN BRIDGE	1,533,063	1,348,094	400,412	352,129
TROUT RIVER	1,018,249	850,514	299,325	251,774
ISAIAH HART	621,131	599,789	144,183	139,081
Totals December	4,442,722	4,010,480	1,132,002	1,015,534
Totals November	4,088,688	4,070,830	1,034,013	1,032,976
Totals 12 mo. end 12/31	51,301,349	52,990,301	12,699,738	10,351,402
November			277,281	286,288
October			254,953	264,448
Totals 12 mo. end 11/30/74			3,763,398	3,860,119

There were no disbursements from the Gasoline Tax Fund during the month of December.

Source: Jacksonville Transportation Authority.



# have over \$135 million to pay



"And this is at only four percent annually," said Davis. "Unless we were able to pay off the bonds early," he said, referring to "early retirement" of bonds as a means of saving on interest charges \$82 million will have been paid in interest alone before the bonds are retired," Davis added.

By early retiring of bonds JTA has saved over \$3.5 million in future interest costs in the past year.

Out of annual revenue collected must also come operating, maintenance and upkeep, dwindling even more the revenues that could be put toward the principle.

**THE DEPARTMENT** of Transportation (DOT) provides maintenance for bridges and highways and operates the toll system, according to Davis. However, expenses incurred during the year for these are paid by the counties, in this case Duval. "Costs fluctuate due to inflation," said Davis, "but approximately \$1.5 million per year goes to DOT for operation and upkeep of the bridges."

According to Davis, JTA fell behind on its payments to DOT for maintenance. "But they were aware that there was a problem of not enough revenue when the current bond issue was refinanced," said Davis. However, DOT has kept tabs on how much JTA owes them and expects repayment soon, according to Davis.

Davis said that with the toll increase JTA has begun repaying DOT and has returned to them for maintenance funds \$2.9 million.

**EDWARD MUELLER**, executive director at JTA, said that as a result of the toll increase the authority will be able to repay as early as next month the remaining five million dollars it owes the DOT for maintenance work on the expressway system.

While on the topic of the toll increase it should be pointed out that the revenue figure of over \$12 million annually reflects the recent increase in tolls and should

not be taken as an indication of collections in each of the previous 10 years.

The increase, which was a 67 percent rise, was urgently needed, according to Davis. "Until the toll increase--with interest--plus operating, maintenance and upkeep expenses, we were barely able to stay above water," Davis said. "Frankly he continued, "we have just begun to pay back the money that was owed for maintenance to DOT which we were just unable to pay before the increase," he added.

**JUST HOW MUCH** effect the toll increase has had on revenue can be seen by comparing collections for December 1968--a figure chosen randomly--with December 1974. In December 1968, when tolls were still 15 cents for passenger cars, total revenue amounted to \$575,109 for that month, while in December 1974 \$1,132,002 had been made.

**Toll revenues are now about \$12 million annually, reflecting a recent 67 per cent rise in toll rates.**

Further, in June 1974, the tenth month in a row that the number of vehicles using the bridge had continued below the 1973 traffic load, overall revenue for all four bridges was still higher by almost 40 percent.

How does Jacksonville compare to other toll towns in the state?

**ACCORDING TO** a recent Toll Rate Schedule of state operated toll facilities, obtained from DOT in Tallahassee, Jacksonville has the most toll bridges.

In addition to your non-tax-deductible toll contributions, reve-

nues from gasoline bought amounted to a healthy \$3.7 million last year.

Florida levies an eight cent state tax on gasoline. The DOT gets the first four cents of this tax, counties get three cents and the eighth cent goes to cities and counties for transportation purposes.

**DUVAL COUNTY** has pledged a portion of its gas tax as additional payment and security to the bond issue, according to Davis. Remaining gasoline tax go to the DOT to pay for operating and maintenance.

If there is gas tax money left, other improvements are made, such as the current construction at the Hart Bridge on Atlantic Blvd.

With bridge needs becoming more and more complex, a system of mass transit could very well be the answer. But according to Davis only eight million dollars for mass transit "improvements" will be needed under the tentative \$300 million plus future bond issue.

According to other recent information, a mass transportation plan was recently submitted to the Jacksonville Area Planning Board which called for a half-billion dollar, 34-mile fixed guideway rapid transit system. But it was never even given a public hearing because local planners said it could not be implemented due to an "internal dispute between two branches of the federal DOT about technical procedures used in the study."

**Prexy welcomes losing his veto**

Springfield, Ill.-(I.P.)-Dr. Robert C. Spencer, president of Sangamon State University, said he was pleased with the removal of the "troubling concept" of presidential veto in the proposed new governance constitution for that school.

He stated, "I am especially pleased by the creation of separate faculty, student, and staff senates and by the establishment within the constitution of several important standing committees including committees on curriculum, academic standards, public affairs, and two committees directed to student concerns."

**WOULD RESIDENTS** of Jacksonville support a system of mass transit or some form of rapid bus transit?

If a three million person in bus ridership is any indication--yes. According to Davis "there has been a definite change in ridership in the last two years, by as many as 3 million riders per year since JTA took over the system."

**Jacksonville has the most toll bridges of any city in the state.**

And a poll taken of Arlington residents--an area that has taken the heaviest "punch" from the Mathews Bridge shows all persons who were asked if they favor some quicker and better form of getting across the Mathews Bridge for 10 years going back and forth to work commented: "In ten years of traffic on the bridge has not improved at all," she said. "To tell the truth it has probably, if anything, gotten worse. I still have to leave 30 minutes early in order to get through the traffic each morning," she added. "No, if they can think of a faster way of getting across that thing--I'm all for it," she concluded.

**FOR THE IMMEDIATE** future, there seems to be little relief in sight for toll users--the traffic and costs show no signs of decreasing. Only one bit of relief has surfaced and that is the ticket

booklets which are good for a month.

Drivers can save money but only one fourth of all people who use the bridges regularly take advantages of the discount booklets--and their paper hassles.

If you don't want to buy the booklets or pay the toll you can try racing through without paying. But this is not advisable, according to an authority at the Fuller Warren Bridge--the West-sides' "Crown of Thorns." Toll sergeants monitor each lane at certain times and watch for violators. If someone decides to race through without paying, that person's tag number is taken and he is contacted and in many instances fined.

Nearly 156,000 cars a year slim through with a net loss of \$39,000.

If all else fails you could do what one irate lady did. Atop one of the toll bridges in town and in rush hour traffic she pulled into the toll gate and offered the attendant her toll ticket only to be informed that without the accompanying ticket booklet the ticket alone was not good. The lady became angry, stepped from her car, locked the doors and commenced to argue her case with the toll manager--but to no avail. She was finally persuaded to write an IOU and was permitted to proceed without paying.

The lady honored her IOU when just a few days later JTA received a box in the mail nicely wrapped. Sure enough, it was the 25 cents that she owed the bridge--in soda bottles to be collected for deposit.

## COST OF BRIDGES AND DATES COMPLETED

	COST	OPENED
MATHEWS	\$11,000,000	APRIL 1953
FULLER WARREN	\$ 5,900,000	JUNE 1954
TROUT RIVER	\$ 952,000	DECEMBER 1959
ISAIAH D. HART	\$ 8,842,000	NOVEMBER 1967

Cost figures are for bridge structures alone and do not include additional expressway complex.

Source: Jacksonville Transportation Authority

## Campus Briefs CONTINUED FROM PG. 6

### UNF has Lost and Found office

If you're wondering where that literature book could be, that sweater you took off and left somewhere or even your favorite pair of sneakers, you should contact the Lost and Found area in the Student Activities Office. They have a number of articles that have been found on campus, and yours might be among them.

### British Film Series continues

The next Student Activities movie will be shown Friday, March 7. The title will be "I'm Alright Jack," another of the British Film Series.

### Co-op job applications due now

Students interested in co-op employment for the spring quarter should make an appointment immediately with Sandra Hansford in the co-op office, Bldg. 1, Room 1201.

### Softball team being formed

UNF is forming a men's slow pitch softball team to participate in the Jacksonville City League. Anyone interested should meet in the Student Activities conference room in Bldg. 10 March 4 at 12:00 p.m. for an organizational meeting. Anyone interested in coaching the team should contact the Student Activities Office.



## The Halyard

Editor and General Manager... Assoc. Prof. W.J. Roach  
Executive Editor... Ron Feinberg  
Managing Editor... Drew Brunson  
Editorial Page Editor - Frank Stanfield

# BOR proposals need studying

Because of shrinking state revenues the Board of Regents is attempting to reduce State University System expenditures by two methods: reduction of the number of students within the system, and through the efficiency of standardization.

Regent Marshall Harris of Miami, for example, has proposed a 15 percent reduction in freshmen admissions, increasing student fees by 30 percent, and increasing class sizes by five percent as means of saving money.

**PROPOSED STANDARDIZATION** plans include end-of-college testing and course standardization. There has even been some discussion recently about tightening the grade structure. In a recent BOR report, it was disclosed that the number of C's and failing has declined while the number of A's and B's has increased.

Harris and House Education Committee Chairman Richard Rees (D-Tampa) noted that if the number of failures were to increase, then it could reduce the funding of various institutions, since there would be more dropouts.

It is indeed unfortunate that the BOR is sacrificing student needs in the name of efficiency. By reducing the number of students in the system, the full human potential of many persons will not be realized, and by overemphasizing the efficiency gained through standardization, the concepts of liberal education will be lost.

**ADMINISTRATORS AND** legislators often have a difficult time discerning the complex needs of education. Many of these men and women have business and law backgrounds, which prejudice them towards efficiency.

The needs of the students should be foremost in their decisions concerning the university system and solutions other than those affecting students could be implemented. The creation of a new state tax base, reduction of administrative positions and salaries, as well as possible BOR salary reductions are only a few of the alternatives that could reduce SUS expenditures.

The SUS is currently in a tug-of-war between the BOR and the state legislature, and the system is beginning to show the wear. Universities have already made significant budget cutbacks while attempting to maintain high quality education standards.

**SHORT-TERM SOLUTIONS** to the budget problems such as those being proposed by the BOR will have a detrimental effect in the long run.

The need for higher education is greater now than it has ever been. Technology demands qualified and educated people in our complex society. The university system, instead of being reduced, should be maintained at its present level or even increased. The recession will not last forever.



For what it's worth

## Militants feel paranoid

By DOUG SHAVER  
Production Manager

After some reflection on why organizations claiming to represent minority groups make ridiculous demands, I think I've figured out some of the reasons.

First, what do I mean by "ridiculous demands"? One example is the demand for busing. Another is the one to call a chronicle of women's achievements "herstory."

Yes, it is true that most blacks and women have little interest in these issues. (Some surveys have shown that a majority of black parents are as opposed to busing as whites.)

**THE PROBLEM** is that people who make decisions about the operations of our society can listen only to those who make themselves heard; and on most issues, it is the extremists who make themselves heard.

It is an inadequate response, though, to merely dismiss illogical propositions as expressions of extremism. In the first place, there is nothing wrong with extremism as such. Usually, extreme solutions to social problems are inappropriate or counterproductive; but they are sometimes the only solutions available.

In any case, an imperious attitude toward dissent can

reinforce it and drive it toward greater extremism, if that attitude is perceived as evidence that the Establishment is unconcerned about the problems under consideration.

Victims of social problems assume that the Establishment is very unconcerned about their situation. They reason that, given our society's considerable wealth, their problems could be solved if those in power really gave a damn.

**WHEN THE** problem is discrimination against minorities, this perceived unconcern translates into perceived hostility. Minority groups become highly sensitized to any evidence of attempts to perpetuate their inferior status--so sensitized that they may well see discrimination where it does not exist.

Besides, self-appointed agents for social change, such as leaders of organizations claiming to represent minorities, need to justify the roles they have assumed. To do so they need very specific evidence of the mistreatment their constituents claim to have suffered.

The Establishment has in fact tried to deny that any group in our society is ever denied its rights. Since discrimination implies intent, it is often a difficult thing to prove. Those who charge bias

may therefore offer in evidence some rather silly examples.

In trying to give their complaints legitimacy, spokesmen for minorities have gotten themselves into a campaign of trying to prove that our culture is rife with racism and sexism. This leads them to spot these evils in strange places.

**THE SITUATION** reminds one of some evangelical religions which manage to see sin in the most innocuous pastimes, or of right-wingers who equate civil liberties with Communism. The True Believer, of whatever dogma, is obliged to find his version of Original Sin wherever he can.

Therefore, the feminist notices the "his" in "history" and cites it as an example of male chauvinism, not bothering to research the word's etymology.

Likewise, some people who want very much to see our society integrated ten years ago see any criticism of busing, on whatever grounds, as further evidence of diehard segregationism.

People who have been picked on and put down for a long time are bound to become a little paranoid toward their tormentors. It does no good to tell them they are overreacting. They have been told that before, and it was not always true. Why should they believe us now?

## Energy game played for high stakes

By FRANK E. STANFIELD  
Editorial Page Editor

During the current economic crisis and energy shortage, sacrifices are being contemplated in order to minimize possible losses to the United States.

It should come as no surprise that the sacrifices will not be evenly distributed, fair, or conscionable, but in fact will benefit some tremendously while others undoubtedly suffer immeasurably.

The stakes are high in the energy and economics game so high, in fact, that human life could become very expendable.

**RECENTLY** Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told "Business Week" magazine that armed

intervention is a very real possibility if an oil embargo threatened to "strangle" the industrial world.

On Friday, Feb. 14, Assistant Secretary of State Thomas O. Enders told the Senate foreign relations subcommittee on multinational corporations: "A 100 percent shutoff (of oil) would be something very close to nuclear warfare."

The stakes could not get any higher than that, but it is only one example of the kinds of sacrifices being contemplated.

**PRESIDENT FORD'S** administration is currently doing its best to sacrifice the environment in order to find new oil reserves. There are plans calling for the reduction of automobile emission standards.

Even more far-reaching than that, however, is the administration's plan for leasing 10 million acres of outer continental shelf oil lands this year in what Rep. Thomas M. Rees (D-Calif.) told the Los Angeles Times, "amounts to no more than a giveaway of the public's land to a few major oil companies."

It is clear who will benefit from the current crisis -- the oil companies.

**NOT ONLY** did the oil companies achieve a significant offshore drilling victory, but they were also able to finally open the Alaska pipeline. Also, despite some sharp criticism from various Congressmen, they have not yet lost their well-publicized tax breaks that enable them to make exorbitant profits.

In addition to these developments, oil companies are buying up other forms of energy resources including shale, nuclear power and coal. They are also lobbying for strip mining, probably the most ecologically damaging practice ever utilized by industry.

The sacrifice of human life and the environment, then, are two sacrifices that are being contemplated at the present time. What about others?

Despite White House pleas, the average American consumer has refused to adequately conserve fuel, except for the period last winter when we were all forced to do so during the oil embargo when the fuel was nationally allocated.

**ONE HAS TO** question the values of a society that would contemplate the sacrifice of human life, and the environment, but that will not seriously consider even a small measure of self-sacrifice.

Loud protests have not been hurled at Washington protesting the kinds of sacrifices that the State Department and the White House are now contemplating. Probably just as significant is the fact that loud protests are not being hurled at Congress for its inaction on legislation such as gas rationing and other politically unpopular measures.

The most important question is, how much longer can we realistically continue in our selfish, greedy ways and not pay the serious consequences that we must eventually pay?



# Readers' Page

## DeLue responds to BOR

By STEVEN M. DELUE  
Assistant Professor of Political Science

The United Faculty of Florida believes that collective bargaining is a crucial mechanism for restoring faculty influence in university governance.

Traditionally, universities have been lead by administrations committed to running the university in accordance with the professional standards of each discipline. These standards, developed in the discipline's state and national associations, are the result of deliberations within the entire discipline regarding the discipline's relationship to "Truth," to students, and to the general non-university community.

Today, the legislature and the Board of Regents both rationalize their right to have control over the S.U.S. on the basis of their belief that the S.U.S. is an unjustifiable mess that needs to be managed properly. While both agencies agree on the need for better management, each agency attacks the other's desire to be the controlling agent, because each agency wants the power for itself.

Naturally, each is immune from attack by the other because each agency can deflect attacks on itself to other objects; namely, faculty, librarians, and students. As the old saying goes, "When elephants fight it is only the grass that suffers."

Moreover, what looks like good management to both of them has often been equivalent to product standardization and standardized production techniques. Thus, the common course numbering system from the legislature (over \$200,000 spent on it so far, with thousands more to be committed to an agency to administer it) and the proposed end-of-college testing system from the chancellor's office (\$50,000 so far) threatens us with common, state mandated content (the product), while other state-controlled devices remain to be developed to insure a statewide standardized production process.

Standardization means that faculty will no longer retain the right to insure that their professional judgements are determinative even in the area of curriculum development.

Just as frightful, standardization also means that more administrators will be needed to insure internal control, and this added non-academic staff will be funded by cutting faculty salaries, increasing class size, hiring fewer new faculty, and raising tuition to students. Also, we may see our professional travel curtailed, library facilities reduced, and our support services and money for further developing our faculty skills kept at the present scanty level or lowered.

We can expect administrative manipulation of disciplinary standards by collapsing departments together in the name of good management. Tenure quotas also appear likely, for by replacing older faculty with younger faculty, savings can be made in salary and pension payments. There is a ten-year vesting period and all money the state puts into the pension fund (our salaries) can not be taken out by the faculty until one vests. Tenure quotas insure that many will never vest.

Thus, we need a remedy that promises us relief before these agencies gobble us up. The only way we can get leverage on the Board of Regents is through the state legislature. The legislature, in the collective bargaining law, gives itself the power to accept or reject any contract we negotiate with the Board of Regents. We can get influence in the state legislature through UFF which commits the resources of both regional and national affiliates, as well as its own resources, to working for higher education at the state and, when necessary, national legislative level.

Through the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) and through our other affiliates, the Florida Education Association (FEA) and the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), we can have influence at the candidate selection process, promising support to candidates in return for their promises to support higher education.

Our teacher and labor affiliates will support us because they are in economic brackets which do not permit them to send their children to expensive private schools, or to pay exorbitant tuition at state schools. They have a vested interest, even more so than many from the higher income management class, in insuring that public education is relatively inexpensive and broadly available.

That is why we are against raising tuition. We believe it is a discriminatory act against the low and middle income people who work at white and blue collar jobs (the majority of the state's population) and rely on the state universities for educating themselves and for educating their children. Other sources of revenue exist and in the weeks ahead we shall be discussing them.



## Detente is relaxation of tensions; but has 'Broader Connotations'

By THOMAS M. MONGAR, PhD  
Chairman, Political Science Dept.

Detente is defined as the relaxation of tensions. Applied to U.S./Soviet relations, the word has taken on somewhat broader connotations, referring to a general American strategy of economic penetration of the USSR and mainland China.

The need for economic ties with old enemies reflects the decline of American military and economic power throughout the world. For decades American businessmen have been able to command resources like petroleum from Third World nations at outrageously low prices and invest surplus capital in both developing and developed nations.

AMERICAN corporations and investors have had their way with the world economically because they were supported by American military power abroad and the constant threat of clandestine intervention by the CIA. But increased dependence on resource imports, and the American military defeat in Indochina, altered the power of American businessmen to rule the world economy.

The result was increased resistance of Third World nations to American economic exploitation and growing independence of the Canadian, European and Japanese economies from American control.

Detente American style was simply a rational response to erosion of American economic power abroad. Former President Nixon sought to compensate for the loss of cheap supplies of natural resources and markets for consumer goods and capital by moving American business into Communist nations with great potential for economic development.

IN RETURN for American investments and economic concessions like the wheat deal, the Soviets were asked to reduce their Cold War rhetoric to give the American people the illusion that the policy was a success. Presidents learned long ago from reading the polls that confrontations, meetings and agreements with the Soviet Union paid handsome dividends in public support.

The Soviets complied because American investments and concessions liberated financial resources for the continued modernization of Soviet ballistic missile programs and general technological development. In addition to subsidizing the Soviet war machine and technological development, these investments and concessions also subsidized the Soviet system of totalitarian repression.

It was a simple case of the triumph of profits for a few American businessmen and support for an American president over the freedoms of the Soviet people. Financial records of Nixon's 1972 presidential campaign reveal that persons connected with the corporations that followed Nixon into the Soviet Union paid well for the former president's services.

## Are smokers rights being violated?

By SANDY L'ETOILE  
Halyard Staff Writer

Well, fellow smokers, do you get the impression that someone is trying to tell us something? With signs that say, "Thank you for not smoking," "No Smoking," and "Any person found on this elevator is subject to a fine of not less than \$500 or 60 days, or both," you can't miss it.

The latest sign bears a new ordinance on public transportation which prohibits smoking. In other words, there is no smoking on buses. I thought that was against the law a long time ago. It will be interesting to see how many cigarette-smoking bus drivers are fined.

SMOKERS HAVE no rights in public! Soon it will be a case of hiding in the bathroom, with the fan on just for one little drag off your favorite "cancer stick." (Even if the proof is not conclusive, the Surgeon General has determined, that cigarettes are bad for your health.)

Anyway, I suppose I can see the logic behind the public ban on smoking. After all, if every smoker lit up at the same time the sulfur smell from the matches would probably be enough to wipe out a city the size of Jacksonville.

JUST FOR a minute, let's consider the smoker's point of view. How many times have you been sitting in a two-hour class and noticed the person next to you twitching uncontrollably? There he or she is, grasping the seat of the chair with sweaty palms in order not to disrupt the lecture.

That, my non-smoking friend, is commonly called a "nicotine fit." It can happen to a smoker anytime he or she is denied on a bus, plane, or train, or in the local movie theatre (and all this time you thought it was Sensurround.)

LATELY, SMOKERS have been noticing the increase in the cost of cigarettes. The average price is about .63 a pack. Most of



us have been putting the blame for this on inflation, but that isn't the reason.

It's merely another way to keep us from smoking. Non-smokers figure if the price goes high enough, we'll quit out of economic necessity. (Oh, Sir Walter Raleigh, what have you done?)

There are, of course, several possible solutions to the problem. The smoker can take his cigarette into a well-ventilated room and quietly puff away. Or take real

small drags, letting them out so slowly no one notices.

NEVER ASK if someone minds if you smoke -- there will always be someone who does. Finally, stand up and demand your right to smoke just like the coffee drinker drinks, a party-girl parties, or the teacher teaches.

By the way, there is one small note of consolation. At least car companies are on our side: an ashtray is still standard equipment!

## Letters

### EDITOR:

Oftentimes we take good deeds for granted and only notice all the negative things around us. Well, this is one time that I don't want to pass up the opportunity to show my appreciation for a deed which I consider worth noticing and thinking over.

I want to thank the person who turned in my calculator to the Student Activities Office after I carelessly left it somewhere. This may sound very trivial but I think it's not.

INDEED, IT IS a relief to have my calculator back, but most important, it's a relief to know that there are still honest people around. It sure is good to know that there are still those who value other "values" than money or other material things.

Once again I thank that honest person who turned in my calculator and I thank others who help make this world a little better place to live in.

S.T. HARRIS

Makeup by Steve Senappe, Bob Green and Paul Townsel



# Wanted Ads

By RICKY CREWS  
Staff Columnist

**HELP WANTED**--Secretary to erase old government tapes. Good pay -- 18½-minute break each hour.

**WANTED**--Republican Congressmen! Contact G. Ford by 1976.

**IMPORTANT**--P.R. man experienced in changing candidate's image away from racism. Whites only need apply (It's not that important). Relocation to Alabama necessary.

**POSITION AVAILABLE**--Press secretary. Must believe in boss. Must also believe in the Good Fairy, the Sandman, and Tinker Bell.

**FOR SALE**--Old used hawk costume. Cheap! Call H. Jackson.

**REWARD**--For information leading to the arrest and conviction of John Dean. Call BR-549 and ask for John Mitchell (Do not leave message with wife).

**MATHEMATICIAN NEEDED**--To keep track of presidents and vice presidents from 1972-1976. Calculator furnished.

**LECTURES**--Given at ½ price. Contact Ron Zeigler at Boss's home.

**ANNOUNCEMENT**--The meeting of Democratic candidates for president has been postponed indefinitely due to insufficient space.

**FOUND**--Wallet with initials R.M.N. Contains a credit card to tape recorder company, folded "Drink More Milk" bumper sticker and a picture of Bebe Rebozo.

**SINCERE THANKS**--I would like to thank my friends for the surprise party to cheer me. However, if the person who brought the turkish tobacco and the Arabian palm dates will please remove them from the premises, no questions will be asked. Sincerely, Henry Kissinger.

# Economy hurts financial aid

By BONNIE JOSEPH  
Staff Writer

UNF has more students wanting to work on campus and fewer dollars to pay them with due to an \$18-20,000 budget cut over last year for Other Personnel Services (OPS).

OPS is a category of funds received from the state for graduate assistants, student assistants, consultants, and in some cases adjunct teachers. It is intended for temporary employees.

Both graduate and undergraduate students are eligible for the College Work-Study Program (CWSP), which is federal financial aid program. To qualify for this program, the student must demonstrate need based on certain guidelines.

**APPLICATIONS ARE** processed by the American College Testing or College Scholarship Services. UNF Vice President Roy L. Lassiter explained, "Basically what happens in CWSP is that you find somebody who meets the income test and the federal government puts up 80% of the money and we put up 20% out of the OPS funds. In other words, we have to match the federal dollars for that particular program."

He added, "We're never able to hire as many student assistants as we would like to. Obviously we would prefer to hire CWSP people because they cost us less. Many times you can't get CWSP people who have skills necessary for the particular job, then there are people qualified for the job but not for the CWSP program."

Since there are not enough people qualified for financial aids, UNF does not use up all its CWSP money.

**DR. LASSITER** does not anticipate any freezes on OPS money for the rest of this year, although he does suspect that OPS funds will be reduced next year.

"One of the things I do is that a good part of the graduate assistant money that I get is also used for student assistants--in other words, we just put it all in a pot and divide it up. The amounts to \$11,500 per year for both," he said.

In comparison with CWSP, according to financial aid counselor Carrie Tutson, funds are allocated to each institution based on the application submitted to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW). Projected enrollment and other variables are considered in the allocation.

**SHE SAID**, "Our awards are based on what is given to us for one particular year. After June 30, we are through with that year. If we haven't used all our funds, they have to go back to HEW, then they allocate us next year's awards. We have to work from just those funds." Unlike OPS, there is no carryover from one year to the next.

There are about 600 students on some type of financial aid at

UNF. Applications requesting aid range from 1,000-1,500 per year, and approximately 85 per cent are accepted.

"If a student is denied, we try to provide an alternate program for him and usually this is taken care of through a Federally Insured Loan or Florida Insured Loan. There are programs we consider a packet--supplementary education grants, National Defense Student Loans, CWSP, and Florida Student Loans. If a student demonstrate need, we'll try to meet his needs through as many grants or loans as we find necessary," said Mrs. Tutson.

**ASKED IF** there are as many student assistants as are needed, Mrs. Tutson said, "Education is the first priority--work isn't. However, when we do get to where we have as many students working as needed, I guess we sort of get out of the program, and it would be like just having a job situation."

According to personal secretary Marie Vecchiola, most applications she receives are for student assistant jobs under OPS. Since OPS comes directly from departmental budgets, most departments request CWSP students.

When a student assistant graduates, it is the department's responsibility to request a replacement. Replacements for each student assistant are not guaranteed.

# Chalmers exhibits art

Student Activities is sponsoring the Visiting Artists Series for a second year. The art faculty of UNF's fine arts department is presenting a new art exhibition of a variety of works by James Kimberly Chalmers, February 21 through March 15, in the UNF library lounge.

Chalmers has a B.F.A. from the University of Southwestern Louisiana and an M.F.A. from Florida State University. He is a professor of art at Coker College, Hartsville, South Carolina, and has exhibited in the southeastern states.

**HE HAS ALSO** conducted study-travel tours of major museums and galleries in the United States and Canada.

On Monday, March 3 at 10:00 a.m. in the painting lab, Chalmers will present a special slide show depicting methods and techniques in the development of photographic images in his art.

From 12:00 to 1:30 p.m. he will present a personal overview of recent developments in American art in the assembly hall Building 9, using dual projectors in his lecture and discussion. The public is invited to both presentations.

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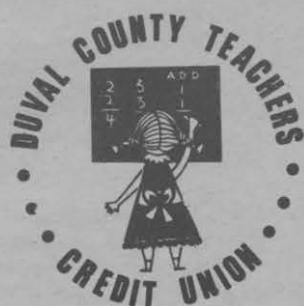
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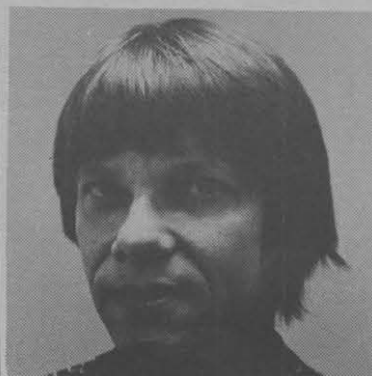
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By ROBERT T. THOMASON  
Campus Minister

When I was in grammar school, the most excruciating day every year was the day each of us received a typhoid shot. A hundred or so chairs were placed side by side along a corridor which extended along the outside wall of the auditorium.

The injections were given inside the auditorium, behind white curtained screens, hidden from the view of those waiting. When the "victim" at the head of the line was given his shot, everyone moved forward one seat, a little nearer the place of reckoning.

**AS YOU** moved closer and closer to the head of the line, the unmistakable odors associated with inoculations became stronger and the cries of fear and pain became louder. The injections itself hurt very little, but the waiting was tortuous.

All of us remember similar experiences, times when waiting was agony. Martin Esslin, in his

# Waiting for the bad times can make life a good time

Book "The Theater of the Absurd," describes waiting as "an essential and characteristic aspect of the human situation."

"Throughout our lives," he says, "we always wait for something...an event, a thing, a person, death."

**WAITING** is inevitable. But while we cannot avoid it, we have the freedom to decide what we do with it.

I talked with a young woman last week whose best friend had recently been told by her physician that she has a terminal illness. The young woman was concerned about her own ability to wait with her friend through the experience of dying.

She could not understand why life is as it is--why her friend, in the prime of her life, should be having to face death. (Neither could I.) There was a part of her wanting to withdraw from that relationship because of the pain and hurt of awaiting death with one you love. Nevertheless, she continued to wait because she loved more strongly than she feared being hurt.

**WE, TOO**, can find meaning and purpose in waiting. Our waiting can become less dreadful--waiting for the dreaded future. Out waiting can become a way of loving--waiting with those whose lives we share.

Perhaps, then, out waiting can become real living rather than an interruption of or prelude to life.



# Ceramics lab in different location

By BONNIE JOSEPH



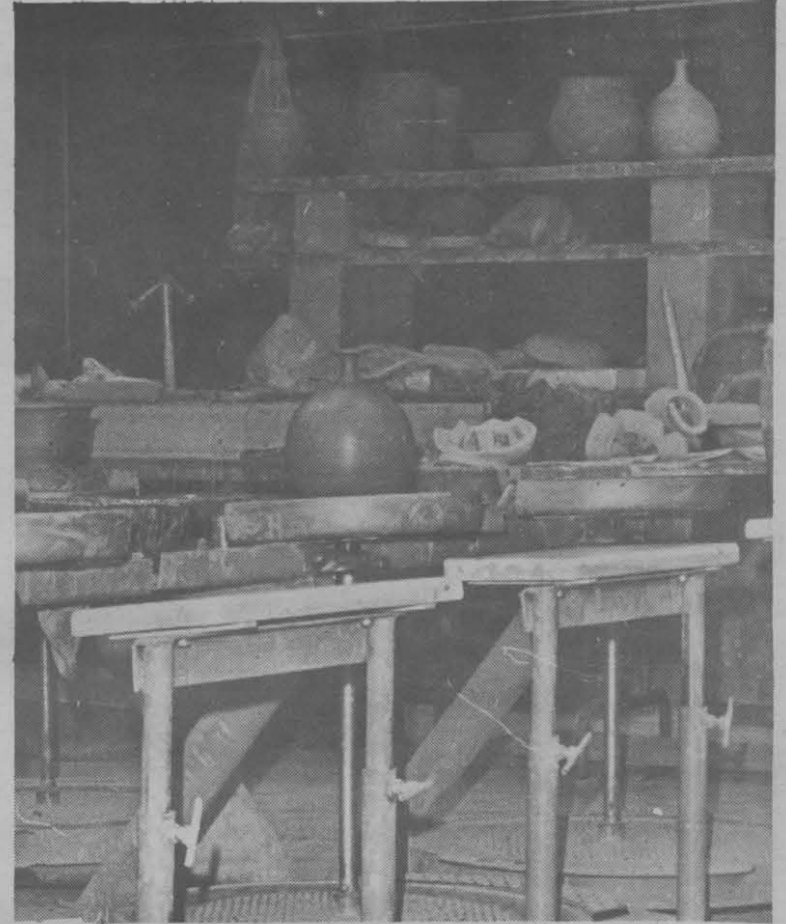
Building 820 has been used as a ceramics classroom since the beginning of this quarter. The ceramics class is open to art or art education majors. Non-art majors are allowed to join the class if it is not full and they obtain special permission.

There are four kilns outside the building. The electric kiln is used for the first firing of the clay pieces. The salt, wood and gas kilns are used for glaze firing.

INSIDE THE building there is a table for wedging clay to get out air bubbles and a corner for mixing and storing clay. There are also shelves for drying clay pieces before the first firing. Glazing tables, sinks, eight kick wheels, eight electric wheels and a slab roller make up the rest of the room.

This equipment was transferred from the sculpture studio in Building 4. One art student heard that they moved because the administration felt the pottery classes made an unsightly entrance to UNF.

This student also said that they need more space and that more students would be able to take the course if the facilities were expanded.



Staff photos by Steve Leary

# Who should feed the world?

By BONNIE JOSEPH  
Staff Writer

A UNF campus poll revealed that eight out of twenty students feel that the United States does not have a moral obligation to continue sending food to foreign countries involved in the world hunger situation.

Six out of the twenty students feel that we do have a moral obligation, two feel that it is not a question of morals, two others dealt with the question of birth control problems, and two had no comments.

HELEN WHITTY, a statistics major, stated, "Morally, I think it's wrong when we deprive our people of the things they need. It's wrong because we've tried to help the people overseas by sending them machinery, seed, and so forth. They haven't really taken advantage of our assistance as they should have and worked as our people have worked for 200 years to make our nation what it is. Our system is just great!"

Carla Bronner, a literature major, said, "Ever since World War I or so, the United States has been sending relief to different countries. I think we've more or less paid our debts, if we ever had any. Now it's time for us to do something for our own country."

Bronner added, "There's starvation right here in the United States, prices are going up, small businesses are out, farmers are having a hard time, and it's just time we did something for ourselves."

LESTER GEISENDORFF, a music major, feels that, "A program should be established where the countries could be self-supporting instead of us having to keep sending them food and aid. We should set a limit. Yes, we should help when there's a big catastrophe like floods, or whatever, but we shouldn't be expected to constantly be sending food."

Frances Eulenfeld, an elementary education major, feels that, "the nation's first obligation

is to its people and that we should take care of our own, and yet not be left with a feeling of apathy toward all the others in need."

Eulenfeld added, "We haven't been too successful in sending things over to those in need as well as in our Peace Corps, because this gives the people a temporary kind of help. Yet, if we were unified and self-sufficient in our own nation, we would eventually be able to give them more long-lasting help."

DEBBIE JOHNSON, an elementary education major, commented, "Prices are going sky-rocketing high right now that even middle-class people can't afford to put ham in their beans anymore. It's better to start feeding the people at home."

Evelyn Alvarez, also an elementary education major, had similar feelings in stating, "I hate to see anybody starve to death, but I hate to see the Americans starve to death worse! We're not only giving goods to some countries, but also selling some of our essential foods to countries that could be producing their own. We didn't have to sell all that wheat to Russia. They're not necessarily starving there any more than they are here. We're paying taxes, so we should be taken care of first."

Brad Huntley, a marketing major, said, "We're always conscious of ever increasing prices that should not diversify beyond our home until our necessities are taken care of here."

HUNTLEY ADDED, "As far as we being the scapegoat with everybody expecting services from us, I think these goods should be distributed equally for all countries concerned. We shouldn't have to adhere to the full responsibility for this. All countries should take part."

Mr. Holt, an education major, stated strong feelings about the situation in saying, "No, I don't

think we have a moral obligation to feed the world! We are ahead of the other people, and as long as we can help them, there's absolutely no objection to this. When it comes to helping the entire world to the extent of creating absolute chaos and almost revolution at home, no, I don't think we have a moral obligation to help the world at all!"

Holt added, "I'm also concerned about our obsession about making the rest of the world love us. Frankly, I don't care whether the rest of the world loves us or not! I think we have our own home to tend to, and to a certain extent we should tend to our business and let them tend to theirs."

AS FOR THOSE who feel that we do have a moral responsibility, Rick Sayre, a journalism major, says, "We've been sending food for so long that those countries have a dependency on us. We can't just cut it off because we do have a moral responsibility to them. The responsibility is not to the extent where we would continually avoid our own problems. If it came to cutting back on the food, we'd have to because number one has to look after number one."

Roger Wolters, a personnel management major, says, "It's not only a moral obligation, but equally advantageous for us to provide for the hunger for the rest of the world to maintain what we have here."

Wolters added, "As the population rises and the resources dwindle, there's going to be an increased demand from the people overseas for the resources we have here."

TERI NELSEN, college of education, said, "The American people are overeating. If we were to cut back just 10 per cent in our consumption of meat, for example, we feed a lot of other countries that are starving. We

have a lot of places here where starving people can get food stamps or welfare. I'm sure that if somebody was really starving here they could even go into a church and get a meal. In India, for example, they can't do that."

Nelsen added, "We just don't have it that bad here where hundreds and thousands of people are living on the streets, dying there, and having babies there."

Rob Cashen, a sociology major, said, "Since the United States has taken the number one position in the world politically and economically, it is our obligation. Even though there is hunger in the United States, we still have an obligation to take care of the world."

TERRY REUBERT, a graduate student in business management, said, "I think we do have a moral obligation, but there's a limit, because if we keep sending food over there and causing our prices to rise, we're going to put our economy in peril, which is sort of what it's in now."

Reubert added, "In regard to the food shortage here, I think we should naturally tend to our people first. When you've got overpopulation and you can't get the food to the people, sometimes it can't be helped. I think the problem has to do with food not being distributed."

Betty Byrd, an education major, said, "I'm not at all sure that sending food to other countries is causing our price increase here."

PHIL MOORE, an art major, said, "I don't think it's a question of morality as far as people being hungry in America. I think it's immoral to use food and other people's hunger in political ways to try and control other countries. But, I don't feel that feeding other people is immoral. The

Makeup by Bonnie Joseph, Tim Durden and Deborah Wright

question is why are we doing it? We're doing it to help people. I feel that we're using their need for political reasons."

Similarly, Richard Leary, a literature-communications major, said, "I think it's not a question of morals, but one of the economy. As long as we have surplus here, which we're vastly running out of, I think we should continue to feed the hungry people of the world."

Leary added, "I don't think it's just our responsibility, but also that of the other wealthy nations such as the USSR and other people who can afford to feed them. The first obligation is to our own country. We feed ourselves first, because when we're well fed, then we can feed others in the world."

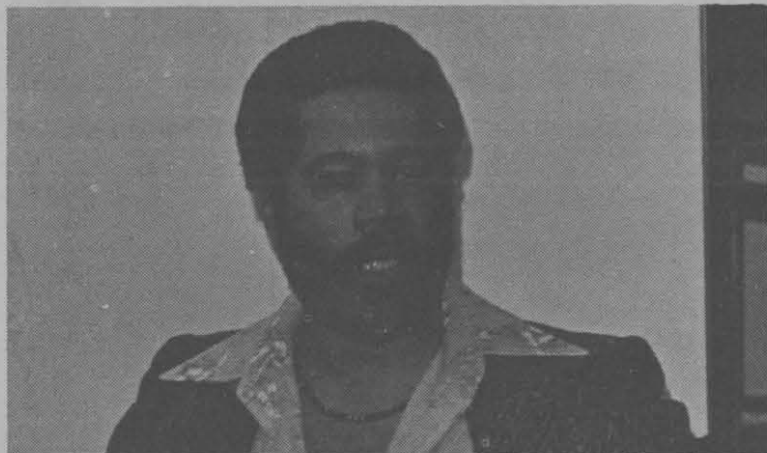
ANDREW MUIR, a history major, said, "Yes, we do have a moral obligation -- if they're willing to help themselves with birth control!"

Dorothy Johnson, a literature major, said, "I think somehow or other we should get our diplomats to put some squeeze on the Pope and people like that who are causing a lot of controversy by claiming that the United States is trying to perpetrate its will on other nations when actually he's perpetrating his will on many hundreds and thousands of people with his views on birth control that are not appropriate to this century."

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# Jerry Pinkney speaks here



Staff photos by Drew Brunson

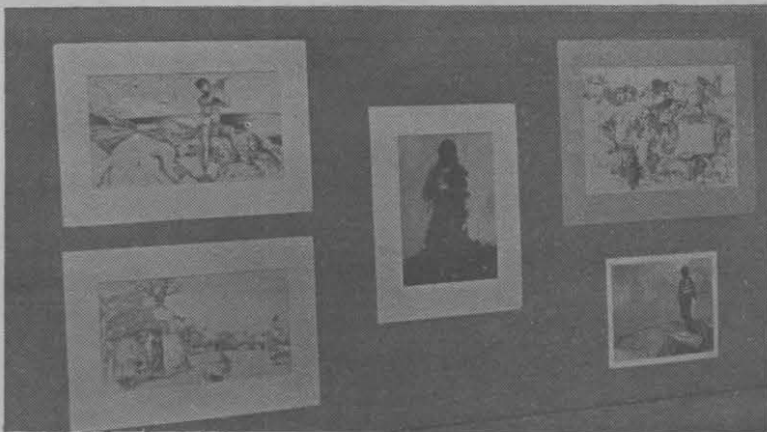
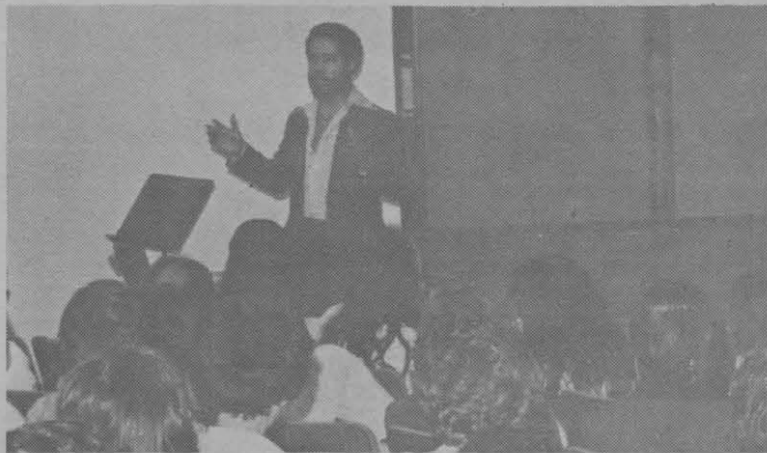
Jerry Pinkney, the artist responsible for the Seagram's Calendar of Black History, spoke to students and faculty on February 12.

Pinkney began his discussion with a slide presentation outlining work he has done becoming a professional illustrator. During his presentation he attempted to explain what he had hoped to accomplish with each piece.

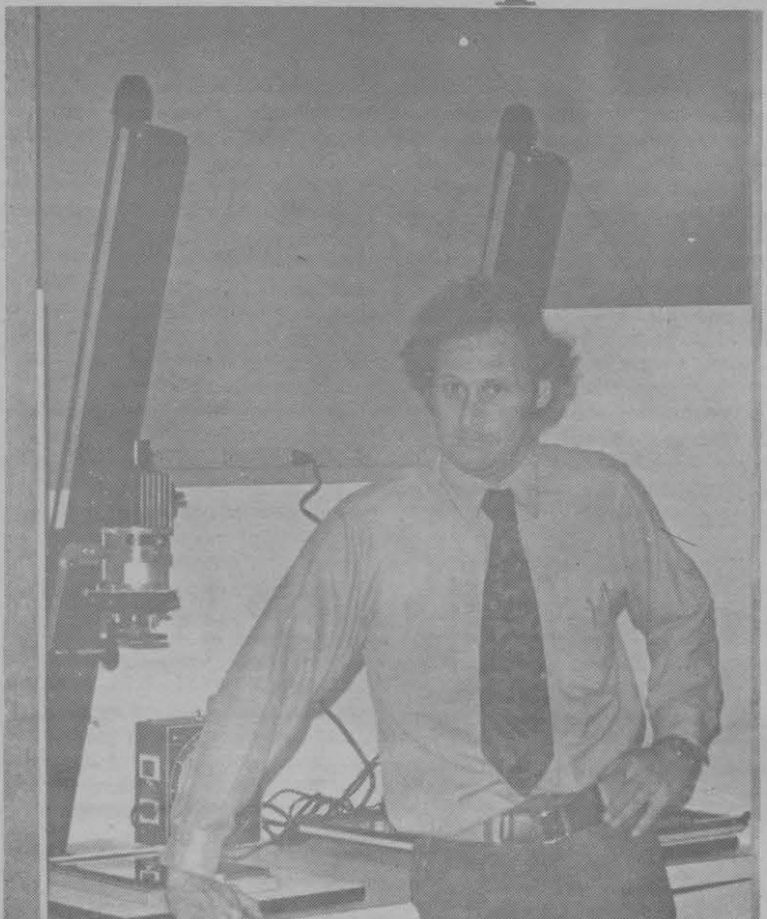
A question-and-answer period after the slide show gave Pinkney an opportunity to discuss certain areas of illustration which he felt were important. One of these areas was research. Pinkney said that he feels an artist must be familiar with his subject to do a good job. I'm fascinated by research; I love it. I get sidetracked and everything," said Pinkney.

Now working out of his home in Croton-on-Hudson in New York, Pinkney does free-lance work for many companies. Some of his major clients are Seagram Distiller Co. (for whom he does the Calendar of Black History), General Electric and Boy's Life.

Pinkney's work was on display in the library from January 15 to February 15.



## UNF photo lab completed



Staff photos by Steve Leary  
Makeup by Marcella Price, Rick McLean and Steve Leary

By SHEILA MOORE  
Student

This quarter UNF has its first teaching photo lab. The newly completed lab, located in Bldg. 3, Room 2421, will assist the fine arts and communications departments.

Architects Boyer & Boyer designed the photo lab that consists of a darkroom and a processing room. The darkroom has 13 basic enlargers and one color enlarger on order. The processing room has two dry mount presses and one print dryer. The lab is budgeted for \$56,035.

**THREE SUBJECTS** will be taught using the lab: basic photography, art photography, and photojournalism.

The number of students is limited to 26. When half the class is in lecture, the other half will work in the darkroom.

Because the many enlarger stations provide more student work space, the photography instructor, David Porter, said the photo lab is "better than average."

Although art and journalism students will have first priority, Porter said the lab is open to anyone.

